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*Bevölkerungslehre.* By MAX HAUSHOFER. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1904. 12mo, pp. vi + 128.

This is an attempt at a popular exposition of the science of population, where a variety of statistical and other information is put under their appropriate heads. The book begins to gain a little interest toward the end when the author treats overpopulation in Germany and the remedies therefor, but the interest is not sustained by any clear-cut or pertinent discussion.

S. G. L.

*Publikationen des Statistischen Bureaus der Haupt- und Residenzstadt Budapest.* Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht.

XXXII. *Die Bauhätigkeit in Budapest in den Jahren 1896-1900.* Von DR. JOSEF VON KÖRÖSY, Director des Budapester communal-statistischen Bureaus. Mit einer graphischen Tabelle. 1903.

XXXIII, I, 1. *Die Hauptstadt Budapest im Jahre 1901.* Resultate der Volkszählung und Volksbeschreibung. Von DR. JOSEF VON KÖRÖSY, und DR. GUSTAV THIRING, Vice-director des Bureaus. Mit einer chromolithographischen Tafel. 1903.

XXXVI. *Die Sterblichkeit der Haupt- und Residenzstadt Budapest in den Jahren 1901-1905 und deren Ursachen.* Von DR. JOSEF VON KÖRÖSY, II., Tabellarischer Theil, I. Heft: 1901, 1902.

The publications issued from the Budapest municipal statistical bureau extending over a period of thirty-odd years constitute a series of statistical studies of great value, more especially to students of demographic phenomena, and Dr. von Körösy's name subscribed to any statistical publication is today absolute guarantee of its thoroughly scientific character. As director of the Budapest bureau he has, perhaps, done more than any other one man to develop and apply the science of demography. His studies in population movements, more especially his statistical determination and refinement of the mortality, natality, and marriage rates of the Budapest population, are unique, and may well serve as models for statistical bureaus in other cities.

The character of the above cited publications is sufficiently indicated in the descriptive titles. They are in every respect creditable statistical performances.

JOHN CUMMINGS.

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*First Report of the Tenement House Department of the City of New York, January 1, 1902—July 1, 1903.* 2 vols. 8vo, pp. vi + 426 and 480.

In many respects the difficulties of securing suitable habitations are greater in New York city than in any other city of the United States, and it had become a matter of life and death for the majority of the wage-earning population to secure improvement. Under Mayor Low a most competent administrator was chosen, an eminent lawyer and practical philanthropist, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, who associated with him a technical expert, Mr. Lawrence Veiller. The two stout volumes here briefly noticed record and interpret the results of this great enterprise of our largest city.

The report describes the organization of the municipal department charged with the duty of regulating the residences of the people; the charter and other legal foundations, the bureaus, the administrative regulations, the division of labor, the forms, the instructions to inspectors, with illustrations of methods and devices used in the investigations and actions for enforcement of the law. The maps, statistical tables, and photographic illustrations present the essential facts in all their bearings. This report is at once the record of a great reform, the monument of a triumph, a warning of the evil which will grow up in any city with neglect, and a guide to those who are wise and resolute to combat the first beginnings of evil.

C. R. HENDERSON.

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*A Geometrical Political Economy: Being an Elementary Treatise on the Method of Explaining Some of the Theories of Pure Economic Science by Means of Diagrams.* By H. CUNYNGHAME. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1904. 12mo, pp. 128.

This little book is addressed to economists and not to mathematicians. According to the author (p. 127), "the chief function of mathematics as applied to economics is, not to solve problems, but to